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Washington is the poorest place in the country to gauge popular opinion regard- | it has in the past. ing legislation, but if members of Congress who are opposing reciprocity with Cuba change their course

Mr. Bryan has warned the silver Demowould be useless for Mr. Bryan the leaders in Indiana against those hostile to his hobby, as they are past

Those papers that are telling their readers that the war revenue is a burden upon all the people may imagine that they can pull the wool over the people's eyes, but The public knows that the remnant of the war revenue law is not a burden to the people, but a series of taxes upon rich syndicates.

Governor Taft says the Filipino women hold a superior position to men, and the Spanish archbishop of Manila told him that if it was intended to confer any political authority upon the Filipinos it should be conferred upon the female sex. If the women can be Americanized it might be good field for woman suffrage.

One does not hear much of late about ex-Mayor Taggart's candidacy for chairman of the Democratic national committee. Perhaps the hostility of the "big four' growing out of the defeat of its candidate chairman of the state committee has led the ex-mayor to take his boom to French Lick for quiet and recuperation.

If the ways and means committee were to relieve the people of a part of the cut the duty on all sugars 25 That is a tax that falls upon all home product of sugar does not affect the price. Such a reduction would tend to cheapen the price of sugar.

The bill to reorganize the National Guard as prepared by Secretary Root and introduced in the House and Senate embodies a comprehensive and harmonious plan for should not fail to pass the bill at this ses-

It is gratifying to know that a recent report to the effect that Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is in destitute circumstances was incorrect. Although Mrs. Fremont is old and physically debilitated she receives from the government a pension of \$2,000 : year, which is quite enough to keep her and her small family from want. There is no woman living who deserves better of the government and people of the United States than the wife of the explorer of the Rocky mountains and the captor of California, and nobody will begrudge her the modest pension she receives.

If there is an "endless chain" in operation among the Grand Army posts of Indiana to obtain protests against the pensioning of the widows of General Harrison and Major McKinley it is of the invisible variety, since it has not come to the attention of the department headquarters or the officers of the largest posts in the State. Doubtless it is one of the many slanders with which a few persons occupy themselves at a small compensation in sending such alleged news to newspapers outside the State. The Boston Herald and the Boston Journal, both of which have scored Indiana veterans because of this falsehood of an endless chain, owe them an apology

THE DAILY JOURNAL forces necessary to protect life and prop- the cargoes in both instances being liable seven years, and receive no salaries, excities is not organized labor, but is com- vent such purchases.

AN IMPORTANT BILL. In view of the recent revelations regarding discriminations in freight rates and the efforts which railroad managers are making to prevent rate cutting, the bill which Senator Elkins presented in the Senate on Tuesday is the most important that has been or can be presented during the present session. Railroad transportation is a matter which affects all the people. No industry is so insignificant that it cannot be affected by a traffic rate. By favoritism the business of one competitor may be made prosperous at the expense of all the others. By discriminating rates the enterprise and the energy of one town may be paralyzed while that of another no more deserving may be given the prosperity of both. No measure can come before Congress that can be as important as one affecting the lines of transportation over which pulsate the commerce and industry of the whole country. If measures should have a place on the calendars of both houses in proportion as they are important to the whole country a bill proposing to place the interstate railways under such control that all shippers would be treated alike and the rates be fair to all would stand at the head of the list until disposed of. It can be added that the subject is attracting more attention at present than

The Journal is not able to say whether Senator Elkins's bill will insure the rethe managers of railway systems declare are needed to give values to railroad properties. Competition with its favoritism and the inequalities incident to rate cutting has been of no advantage to the people and a serious disadvantage to the railroads. To prevent rate cutting and profitless competition railroad managers resorted to pooling. No evidence was presented to show that the public suffered by the pooling system, but the Supreme Court found that it was in restraint of trade and declared law and of the Constitution. No "agreement of gentlemen" to prevent rate cutting has been effective, so that railroad managers have been devising plans to save their properties from their own indiscreet plan has been to bring all the roads of a given region under one direction if not un-

It appears from the abstract of the reasonable rate, which declaration shall go into effect in thirty days unless a United the commission is unjust. This is similar to the provision in bills presented by Senator

The element in the country which does such properties at a fair valuation. That and privileges by legislative grant should make them just to all and fair to the corporations. To insure justice to all shippers vastly more important subject than the

oleomargarine and like bills. AN ANGLOPHOBIC FIT.

Major Arthur Lee's statement in the British Parliament relative to his alleged experience in this country while acting as military attache of the British embassy, seems to have thrown the Sentinel into a state of mind bordering on a conniption fit. Major Lee was trying to make out a case of incompetence against the British War Office in allowing itself to be swindled in the purchase of horses in this country. and he intimated that if he had been consulted he could have prevented the swindle. "I had the opportunity through the There is really no point in General Miles's good will of a high official," he said, "of protest against locating army posts near getting the services of the chief horse exlarge cities on the ground that they would | pert of the United States army as adviser.' be a menace to organized or any other la- This is the statement that has thrown our bor. The regular army has been asked but anglophobic contemporary into contortions. once in a generation to suppress mob vio- It says the statement "makes the offense the Governor that he had no power to en- been supposed, for it was thought that it of coroner and to attach six physicians to force the laws. In 1894 President Cleveland had been guilty only of passively per- the Board of Health to do the work now ordered General Miles to Chicago, not to in- mitting the British government to buy done by the Board of Coroners in Greater terfere with organized labor, but to sup- horses here in violation of the principles New York. It is claimed that the change port the federal authorities in the operating of neutrality and of our treaty with Great would result in a considerable saving of of railroads in the hands of the United Britain." It will be news to most persons expense. The appropriation for the Board States. Any other case in which federal with only a smattering of international of Coroners for Greater New York for the troops have been called to suppress vio- law that permitting the British government | current year is \$219,900, with a contingent lence is far away. The general-in-chief to buy horses in the United States was a fund of \$30,000. In Massachusetts the ofmay not know it, but before the federal violation of the principles of neutrality fice of coroner was abolished twenty-five troops can be used to suppress violence in | and of some treaty with Great Britain. | years ago and a system of medical examany city the Governor of the State in The principles of neutrality permit any bel- iners substituted. Under the Massachuwhich such city is located must apply to ligerent to purchase supplies or munitions setts law the medical examiner is not the President for aid, based upon the state- of war in a neutral country, and the Boers called unless there are indications of

Careful search of the blue books and the system. army register falls to discover any such officer as "chief horse expert of the United States army." Adjutant General Corbin says he never heard of such an official before, and thinks Major Lee must have been referred to some contractor who was in the habit of furnishing horses to the army As the average American contractor considerable of a horse expert Major Lee might have concluded that he was an important person. He did not say what high official of the government had offered to introduce him to the horse expert. It might have been the President's coachman or some veterinarian or blacksmith employed at cavalry headquarters. In the absence of any specification the Sentinel concludes that it was the secretary of state. It wonders how Americans could ever descend to such baseness, and says that when John Hay was an American and a poet he wrote some verses which were creditable to him, and wonders how the author of such verses could fall so low as to become "the willing tool of the British gold and diamond pirates of South Africa." Now, Secretary Hay is a horse expert himself and possibly never was acquainted with one in his life. Moreover the State Department has nothing to do with furnishing horses for the United States army, and if there were such an officer as chief horse expert the secretary of state could not detail him British embassy. The most he could done would have been to give Major Lee an official letter of introduction to the chief horse expert of the army-provided, of course, there was such an official-requesting the expert to place Major Lee on the footing of the most favored nations. what the secretary of state might have Major Lee is evidently a blowhard and his story is probably made out of whole cloth. Without a particle of evidence that the secretary of state was the "high official" referred to the Sentinel declares that the secretary "not only disgraced himself but also his country." And this is the reward a great secretary of state gets for

A RESOLUTION FROM MISSOURI.

Representative Cochran, of Missouri,

Kruger, "President of the South African Republic." to visit the United States priating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of Probably Mr. Cochran designated Mr. Kruger officially as "President of the South power too gratuitous to be overlooked important. Only the silliest of demagogues | Aguinaldo, "President of the Philippine now howls against the railway as an evil Republic," to do the same thing. No doubt to a community. To be successful and to there are some other fools of the Cochran perform its functions to the country the type in Congress, but it cannot be possible investments in railroads should be upon a there are enough to secure many votes, fairly paying basis. To that end rates of even of Democrats, for a resolution so transportation should be adopted that will evidently intended to be insulting to a enable the railroads to earn returns upon | friendly power as the one he introduced. It is amusing to note that Mr. Peter Van is one of the elements which should enter | Vlissingen, treasurer of the Chicago branch into the equation when rates of transpor- of the American Transvaal League, thinks tation shall be fixed. It is right that rail- that "if Mr. Cochran's resolution is adoptroad corporations enjoying special powers ed it will have a powerful influence for good in the peace negotiations now pendbe under the strict supervision of the ing." Peter seems to be a day or two beagents of the people, with authority to hind the times in regard to "the peace negotiations now pending." If he will read Great Britain's reply to the proposition of The Netherlands to open such negotiations a familiar phrase, they "died a-bornin'," owing to the firm and dignified rejection of the proposition by the British government. If such negotiations were pending Mr. Van Vlissingen must have very little acquaintance with the British lion to think they would be helped along any by twisting his tail at so critical a juncture. As the United States is now classed

among great powers, it should learn that one of the first duties of a great power is to mind its own business and not meddle with the domestic affairs of other great powers-a rule, by the way, which we were very glad to have observed by them in our tion should give Congress a chance to declare its position to this effect it will not tucky judge to take a drink. They repaired

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, is considering a plan to abolish the office ment that he, the Governor, has not the might have done the same as the British, crime. The examiners are appointed for little rest from the palace habit.

erty and enforce the laws of the State. to capture at sea by the other belligerent | cept the two in Boston, who take the place The only exception is when mobs interfere | as contraband of war. Great Britain might | of seventy coroners in the city under the with the movement of trains carrying have purchased in this country every gun old system, and the examiners are paid United States mails or the operation of and every pound of powder she has used according to the time required for their roads in the hands of receivers appointed in South Africa and shipped them thither duties. In England coroners are elected in by Federal Courts. True, General Miles | without any violation of neutrality laws | the country districts for life, and in the has very little to do with organized labor, on our part, and the Boers might have cities and large towns they are appointed but he does it a great injustice when he done the same thing, subject to the risk by the Council. The office is usually held declares that it would be riotous but for of capture. There is no treaty with Great by a lawyer or doctor, more frequently a ceive no pay. Under the American system posed of hoodlums and toughs who are But what seems to rankle most in the post-mortem examinations and expert testialways opposed to labor. It is of very little patriotic bosom of our anglophobic con- mony are a considerable item of expense. importance what General Miles says or temporary is Major Lee's statement that In this county it amounted last year to does, since it is a long call from a dignified | he had an opportunity through the good | \$2,300, and the entire expense of the corogeneral-in-chief like Sheridan or Schofield | will of a high official of getting the serv- ner's office to \$7,814. Autopsies and expert to General Miles, who, in spite of his de- ices of the chief horse expert of the United | testimony may be beneficial to science, but nial, causes suspicion that performances States army as adviser in the purchase of of what use are they to the public? It might like the last indicate that he is bidding for | horses for the British. There is reason | be worth while for all the States to consider the Populist nomination for the presidency. to believe that Major Lee is off in his facts. the propriety of reforming their commial

The Washington Times says that Speaker Henderson and others in the House who are opposed to cutting the duty for Cuba's raw sugar 25 per cent, have proposed to the President that a countervailing duty be imposed upon German and Austrian bounties, which is about four-tenths of a cent a pound. Such an increase of duty would be equivalent for Cuba to the bounty paid by Germany. That may be very well, only that it would bring the cost of the raw sugar to a higher level for the consumer and make a larger profit for the little home sugar interests. It is one of the things which many people cannot understand that any member of Congress outside of the limited area of beet-sugar production should be so anxious to serve an interest that does not produce 4 per of the sugar consumed, and so utterly oblivious of the millions of consum-

THE HUMORISTS

To Be Expected.

Philadelphia Record. Hoax-He married a Spiritualist. Joax-Does she make him a good wife? Hoax-Medium.

That's the Question.

Philadelphia Press "I swear I love you," he cried. "I value you "But." she asked. "do you value me as do your life insurance?"

A Double Runaway.

Catholic Standard. She-It was a runaway match, I believe. He-A double runaway, in fact. She-I suppose you mean she eloped with h and he eloped with her, eh? He-No, she eloped with him and he elor from her about a month later.

Why She Left.

The Rector's Daughter-My father feels it very Don't you think you might try and stay, in

Mrs. Barker-I darsen't do it. Miss. I do snore

Modern Enterprise.

"How is this?" inquired the Visiting Potenate. "You have an extra edition on the streets my departure, when I have just ar-

"Oh," was the satisfied response of the editor of the Daily Yeller, "we issued an extra day efore yesterday announcing your arrival."

His Clever Plea.

"If you're hungry," said the charitable house-

"Ma'am," replied Weary Willie, the diplomat, "there ain't nothin' I'd like better, but I'm

"W'y, ma'am, if I was to eat yer fine cookin an' victuals I'd eddycate me stummick up so's reg'lar an' I'd starve to death. Thank ve kindinstead it won't be gettin' me stummick into bad

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Economy of Fuel Has Proved the Strongest Argument.

Perhaps the most potent argument for bringing about improved conditions is that from perfect combustion (a synonym for compared with the ordinary firing on flat grates. These tests have been further verified by comparison of the coal bills for long periods of time. In one instance which has recently come to my notice the installation of automatic draft regulators inducing perfect combustion by the abundant supply of oxygen immediately after firing has more than paid for the whole expense of the installation in one year, as shown by actual coal bills for the years preceding and following the date of installation. This saying can be traced to two principal causes: First, the uniform supply of coal combined with a uniform supply of air, giving a practically perfect combustion at all times and preventing the escape of carbonic oxide to absence of soot on the heating surfaces of the bolier gives a higher rate of evaporation and correspondingly better efficiency. Many of the manufacturers and business men thus approached were undoubtedly influenced also by the desire to better the atmospheric conditions and to make their city a more desirable place of residence. But when atmospheric cleanliness and economy of fuel arrayed themselves on the as a mediator he will see they did not get | same side of the question the problem was much simplified. Besides urging the defar enough along to pend. In fact, to quote | sirability of a change in furnaces, we have also insisted upon more careful firing and have found it easy to demonstrate that running a lighter fire with frequent firing of coal in small quantities would result in more steam and a better condition of affairs generally. Careful attention to this matter of firing and to the conditions of such apparatus as was in use has reduced the smoke in several localities to about one-fourth of its former volume without of this department is a bureau of information on the subject of stokers and improved furnaces, where catalogues can be obtained and where blueprints showing various appliances of stokers to boilers are on file.

Didn't Believe the Story.

Washington Post. A story has been published of the meeting of Senator Fairbanks and Governor, tucky and of their being invited by a Kento the barroom and in answer to "What will you have?" Mr. Fairbanks said he would take a glass of apollinaris and Mr. Shaw said he would take a glass of milk. "Well, gentlemen," said the Kentucky judge, "to make the lunch complete I will take a piece of pie.

This story was told to Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau. one of the bluest blooded sons of the Bluegrass State. "I don't believe it. I don't believe it," he declared. "For the reason a Kentucky colonel, a judge, had heard gentlemen ask for apollinaris and milk in a Kentucky barroom he would have dropped dead before he could have said a word.

Mistaken Impression.

Washington Post. at the Venetian palace of Mrs. "Jack"

INDIANIANS GIVEN POSTMASTER-SHIPS BY THE PRESIDENT.

some menace. The unruly element in large | Britain or with any other country to pre- lawyer. Members of coroners' juries re- E. O. Rose, A. Welshans, M. Kilgore, H. A. Strohm, at Angola, Danville, Goodland, Kentland, in Order.

POSEY SECURE IN HIS PLACE

Statement by Mr. Crumpacker in Relation to His Caucus Resolution

HIS NOMINATION AS SURVEYOR OF

CUSTOMS CONFIRMED.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Among the nominations sent to the Senate by the President to-day were the following Indiana

-Vincennes at the Capital.

Angola-E. O. ROSE. . Danville-ALFRED WELSHANS. Goodland-MORTON KILGORE. Kentland-HARRY A. STROHM.

The nomination of Frank B. Posey, of Evansville, to be surveyor of customs at that port was confirmed by the Senate today, as also were the following appointments: Surveyor of customs, Cicero M. States land office, John J. Poles, Guthrie, O. T.: receiver United States land office, William F. Young, Oklahoma, O. T.; Medi- ministers residing here. cal Inspector Presley M. Rixey, United States navy, to be chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the navy, with the rank of rear admiral; also other naval promotions.

In the case of Benjamin Daniels, who recently was confirmed by the Senate as Mr. Rhea. The vote was on party lines, able to admit Cuba, including such other commission has not been issued and will not be until the charges of having served a sentence in the Wyoming penitentiary have been disproven. The attorney general has written the United States district attorney who conducted the case against Daniels for a statement of the facts.

In view of the assertion of Democrats that the movement to reduce Southern rep- | act. The claims aggregate about \$400,000. resentation in Congress is in the nature of a "force bill" Representative Crumpacker, who introduced the resolution in the caucus of House Republicans last Monday, made the following statement to-day:

investigation of the suffrage question, not only in the South, but in all the States that have imposed material restrictions upor manhood suffrage. There is a general be lief that a number of States have disfranchised a large portion of the citizens; that the colored population by the operation of state laws is entirely eliminated as political quantity and yet counts in apportioning representation among the States. It is the general belief that the Southern States have at least thirty-five representatives in the House and the Electoral Col lege resting upon a fictitious basis. If this be found to be true in fact and representation be reduced accordingly, as the Constitution imperatively requires, it would go a long way towards settling the race question. Such a method would have none of of political power which they could regain by educating their citizens and admitting them to the privilege of the ballot. The question would rest with those States. But the caucus is asked simply to whole question through a congressional committee specially appointed and equipped for that purpose, and when the facts as and the country such action may then be

taken as the situation requires.

Vincennes is a much-talked of city in Washington this week. At the National ly, ma'am, but if you'll jest give me a quarter | cellent company are entertaining the theater-goers of this city with the production of Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes," while at the Capitol a dozen Indianians will make their first appearance in a "continual performance," the title of which is "Why Old Vincennes Should Have a \$75,000 Federal Building." A majority of the leading actors arrived to-day and are making friends with the gentlemen and members of Congress who premise to be present when the first performance is given. I thorizes him to make deposits with na-They are Mayor George Greene, T. H. Adams, postmaster and editor of the Com- | capital and surplus of \$100,000 of such por- | bringing the bill to a vote without an mercial; James P. Pritchett, James W. Emison and Mr. Watson, all of Vincennes; John C. Billheimer, of Washington, Ind. district committeeman; Judge H. Houghton and Charles B. Rogers, consul to Zanzibar, of Shoals; John V. Graham, of Bloomfield and W. C. Duncan, of Bloomington, Nat. U. Hill and Joseph L. Edmonds are expected to arrive to-morrow. The gentiemen expect to be given a hearing before both the Senate and House committees on I buildings and grounds to argue in favor of the appropriation. Nearly every member of Congress has visited the theater this week and seen the play, therefore, Vincennes is fresh in the minds of the members. The Indiana delegation will attend the theater to-morrow night in a

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the party who will accompany them to the Charleston exposition will leave here for the South next Monday night in a special train over the Southern Railway. The hour the chimney; second, to the fact that the for departure has not been definitely fixed, but the train will reach Summerville, S. C. on Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday night will be spent at the Pine Forest Inn, Summerpresident of the exposition. At this point the party will inspect the tea farms near and at the exposition grounds. At night a banquet will be given the President and train will reach Washington Friday morning. In the President's party will be Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne and the ladies of their families.

Representative Hemenway to-day reported to the House the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and will change in the furnace or grates. The office | call it up for passage to-morrow. As a member of the appropriations committee various churches in aggressive work. Mr. Hemenway has charge of this measure. It is one of the most difficult tasks which | re-elected president; the Rev. William A. confronts any member of this most important committee. It requires a minute knowledge of the personnel and duties of all of the officers and employes for the working departments of the government. Not only the closest attention is needed to prevent ambitious chiefs from putting in unobserved new positions and unnecessary items, but the same care is needed to prevent leaving out by oversight important places. Mr. Hemenway usually begins work on this measure long before Congress convenes and gives all his spare time to it until it is through the House and ment of saying that he understands this \$25,168,899, or about a half million below the estimates. In the item increasing specific porary force of employes now in the Treasury. War and Postoffice departments, whose services are necessary because of increased work necessary to the war with Spain. The Oklahoma apprepriations have a limitation against the removal of the capital, or contracting for a capitol build-It is announced that Prince Henry is to ing. A general provision is made against paying compensation to public employes who are "incompetent or incapacitated." Gardiner in the Back bay. We thought law against persons "permanently inca- | thought to be dying, but to-night he has one's ideas may be as to insurance, he can the prince was coming over here to get a pacitated." The report on the bill gives | rallied to some extent. Senator Blackburn | find food for thought in what Col. Greene the result of an inquiry as to the extent is at his bedside.

of leaves of absence of government employes, showing an average of 33.8 days of

The pension board of the G. A. R. met here to-day, the members present being Gen. El Torrance, commander-in-chief of the order, Gen. Robert B. Beath, Hon. John C. Linehan, ex-Gov. William H. Upham Judge G. C. Burton and Henry C. Taintor. The object of the meeting is to hear various complaints and grievances of members of the G. A. R. with respect to pensions and to take action regarding pending pension legislation. The board spent several hours to-day at the Pension Office examining into pension cases which had been brought to their attention and about which there was complaints of the rulings of the commissioner of pensions. The board will be in session several days.

It is expected that an effort will be made to secure legislative authorization for the retirement from the naval service of Constructor Hobson. Captain Hobson is now in Washington and is desirous of retiring, basing his application on the bad state of his eyes resulting from exposure in working on Spanish ships after the late war. The naval retiring board concluded that his disability was not sufficient to warrant the retirement under the existing regulations, and recourse must be had to Congress. I it believed the Navy Department will approve of such legislation if its opinion is called for by Congress.

x x x The anti-Anarchist bill which will be reported to the House in a day or two contains one feature not heretofore alluded to. This is a provision giving to foreign ambassadors and ministers accredited to Washington protection against assaults, and punishing with death any such assault which results in the death of a foreign ambassador or minister. The section providing severe penalties for conspiracies in this country against foreign rulers does | cent. reduction of duty on the present crop not, however, embrace ambassadors and ministers, as Chairman Ray, of the judiciary committee, who is drafting the report, feels that great care is necessary not to exceed the constitutional right to punish crimes originating within the States: Barnett, Louisville, Ky.; register United | The protection of foreign rulers against conspiracies is considered justified by the law of nations, but it is not deemed expedient to extend this to ambassadors and

House elections committee No. 1 to-day decided the contested election case of Mc-Kenzie Moss against Representative Rhea. Democrat, of Kentucky, for the seat of the Third Kentucky district in favor of the ultimate statehood will be granted when, in contestant, recommending the unseating of the judgment of the Congress, it is advistheir colleague. The contest is one involving election irregularities.

The ways and means committee gave a hearing to-day to ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle in support of a measure to refund the duties and accumulated interest paid on Porto Rico imports and exports during of annexation would be justified. Annexathe transition stage preceding the Foraker

Secretary Hay has received from United States Minister Wilson, at Santiago, Chile, a copy of a law recently passed by the Chilean Congress which provides for the postponement of the resumption of specie "The resolution submitted to the caucus payments until Jan. 1, 1905. was designed to secure a full and thorough

> Commander Lucien Young, of the navy, several years ago, when, he said, the engineers engaged in the work there told him of the great difficulties they experienced because of the hardness of the granite. He said he was told that they were unable to blast to any advantage, and that their only recourse was the use of the saw.

Examination of applicants for appoint-

ments as assistant surgeons in the army will be resumed by the army medical board the characteristics of a force bill. It would in Washington on April 7, and will continue require no force for its execution. Dis- as long as there are applicants to be exfranchising States would suffer a reduction | amined. There are now sixty-three vacancies in the medical corps. Orders were sent from the Navy Depart-

ment to-day to Rear Admiral Remey, diauthorize a thorough investigation of the recting that officer to proceed home with Hong-Kong. She will sail for the United they really exist are laid before Congress | States immediately by way of the Suez. She will probably go to the New York yard to be overhauled. The battleship Wisconsin, flagship

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, commanding the Pacific station, left Valparaiso to-day for Callao. The Kearsarge arrived at the port of Guantanamo, province of Santiago, last

Representative Pugsley, of New York, a member of the House banking and currency committee, to-day introduced a bill on the general lines of Secretary Shaw's letter, favoring the deposit of surplus govposit or recall of treasury funds, but autional banks having not less than \$100,000 + tion of the surplus treasury funds above \$50,000,000 as may seem proper to prevent absorption of money in the federal treas-No one bank is to receive deposits of more than 50 per cent, of its combined capital and surplus. Unless United States bonds are deposited as security the banks shall pay interest on government deposits of not less than 2 per cent, per annum, These deposits are made a first lien on bank assets. The bill especially provides under it the government surplus would be deposited with 800 banks, instead of the comparatively small number now entitled to hold government funds.

x x x Judge Hench, of Fort Wayne, is in Washington on legal business.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Their Federation Closes a Very Successful Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- After a success- | ly of Republican members. The members ful meeting of two days the conference of ville, as the guests of Captain Wagner, the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers came to an end to-day. On Wednesday the party will go to Following a brief morning session the con-Charleston, spending the day in that city ference adjourned to call at the White House, where the members had a very corparty at the Charleston Hotel. The return | dial interview of twenty minutes with Presjourney will begin Thursday, Feb. 13. The ident Roosevelt. The President expressed the opinion that one of the largest fields its finding to the full committee, and Senafor the federation's work was in the small | tor Spooner was authorized to prepare a

towns. A committee was appointed, to report at the next meeting, to consult representatives of the various denominations in reference to the feasibility of establishing a bureau fund for ministers. At the morning session the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerappeal for uniting all the forces of the lows: R. J. Cleveland Cady, of New York, Kimball, of New York, re-elected recording secretary and treasurer, respectively, and cuse: the Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, of Philadelphia and the Rev. Floyd W. Tomolist of vice presidents.

Railway Steel Spring Combination.

made here to-day of the organization of the | which they were organized, leaving outside Railway Steel Spring Company, under the issues alone. laws of New Jersey, to take over all the safely through conference. Representative concerns in the country that manufacture statement that are worth studying, as Cannon pays Mr. Hemenway the compli- steel springs for railroad equipments. These showing what insurance can do for the inconcerns are Detroit Steel and Spring Comintricate subject better than any man in pany, the A. French Spring Company, the company is solely attended to. With sixty the House. The bill reported to-day carries | National Spring Company, the Pickering five and a quarter millions of assets and Spring Company, limited, the Charles Scott | seven millions of surplus as a result of Spring Company, of Pennsylvania, and the | careful and conservative management, with salaries, 266 such increases are on account railway spring business of the Crucible regularly sustained dividends at an increasof rural free delivery. It is proposed in the | Steel Company of America. The capital of | ing ratio, even in these lean years, the bill to continue for another year the tem- | the company will be \$20,000,000, equally di- | Colonel shows himself as one speaking vided into 7 per cent. preferred and com- with authority, and having the right to do mon stock.

Senator Blackburn's Son Joe III. Blackburn, jr., son of the junior senator pectation, is one of the strongest proofs of from Kentucky, is critically ill in this city. | that conservative management that has benator Blackburn arrived from Washing- | brought about such successful results as ton to-day. This afternoon his son was the annual statement gives to the 70,000 this term being substituted for the present | taken much worse, and at one time was | policy holders of the company. Whatever

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE NEWLANDS.

Republic of Cuba Invited to Become Part of This Country to Be

Called the State of Cuba.

PLANTERS

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT, DUTY ON SUGAR PROPOSED.

Special Rule for Consideration of the Revenue Repeal Bill Probably Will Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Representative Newlands, of Nevada, of the ways and means committee, who was the author of the resolution annexing Hawaii, to-day introduced joint resolutions inviting the Republic of Cuba to became a part of the United States, first as a Territory and then as a State of the Union, to be called the State of Cuba; also authorizing a 25 per of Cuban sugar, in consideration of Cuba's granting preferential rates to the United States. The resolutions confine the 25 per cent. reduction of duties to the period prior to Jan. 1, 1903. The provision as to annexation is as follows:

"That in the meantime the Republic of Cuba is invited to become a part of the United States of America, and her to become citizens of the United States with the assurance that Cuba will be entitled at first to a territorial form of government under the Constitution and laws of the United States with a delegate in Congress to represent her people, and that the Democrats voting against unseating | West India islands belonging to the United States as may be deemed advisable, as a single State in the Union, to be called the

State of Cuba. Mr. Newlands, in explanation of his resolution, said: "All those who have appeared to voice Cuba's needs and requirements have indicated that an invitation to Cuba tion by force would not be justified. It must be accomplished if at all by the free act of the Cuban people. At present there is no machinery in Cuba by which the popular will can be tested, but the Cuban Constitution has been adopted. The Cuban Congress will meet in February. The Cuban government will be organized and the United States will then leave the government and control of the island to its peopress her will, and it is only necessary to tide over the present emergency by a temporary measure, such as I have introduced, reducing the duty on Cuban sugar onefourth for one year, and inviting Cuba to become a part of the United States under a territorial form of government, under the Constitution of her people, to be citizens, not subjects, with the assurance that ultimately statehood will be granted.

"By coming into our political union, Cuba will secure immediately the highest degree of freedom and with it a large market for varied products. These products will not threaten our sugar industry so seriously as they would under reciprocal trade arrangements, for the reason that the stricter labor laws of this country will apply and will raise the cost of production to such an extent as to prevent overstimulation of her industries, while her supplies will be bought in the high protected markets of this country, instead of the cheap markets of the world. I much prefer political union, for that involves the best kind of commercial union that can be established between the two countries. Such annexation is entirely in line with the traditional policy of the country. When the time for statehood comes Cuba, Porto Rico and other West India islands in our possession can be incorporated into the Union as one State, thus doing away with the danger of overrepresentation in the Senate.

WAR REVENUE REPEAL BILL.

Will Be Made to Prevent Amendments in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-The programme for considering the war-revenue reduction Lill was the basis for numerous conferences among House leaders to-day, and an informal canvass of sentiment was made to learn whether members, particularly those of the majority, would favor a special rule amendment. The purpose of such a rule would be to avoid an amendment similar to that of Representative Babcock in the ways and means committee, reducing the rates in the iron and steel schedulg, or amendments from the minority in the line of general tariff revision.

It is stated that one result of the canvass has shown a majority of the House favorable to such a special rule. In making the Republican members that tariff revisions such as those proposed by Mr. Babcock might be left for determination of a Republican caucus, subsequent to the passage of the war-revenue reduction bill. Those fully advised as to the canvass say it has shown a sentiment favorable to such caucus consideration of all tariff amendments, thus leaving the war-revenue reduction bill to be passed as reported.

The petition of the members of the House of Representatives addressed to the ways and means committee, asking that no legislation on Cuba be framed which shall injuriously affect American industries, has now received seventy-five signatures, mainof the Michigan delegation, whose constituencies embrace large beet-sugar industries, first circulated the petition, and within the last few days Representative W. A. Smith, of Michigan, has had the matter in hand, with the result of bringing the signatures

up to the total stated. The subcommittee of the Senate committee on foreign relations, which has been giving special attention to the legal aspect of the reciprocity treatles, to-day reported written report on the subject. The com-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 5.)

Col. Greene's reports to the members of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company are always interesting reading. man, of Syracuse, N. Y., made a strong | That accompanying the statement of the company published in another column is no exception to the rule. His argument The election of officers resulted as fol- that there is one thing that insurance companies can do better than any other thing, and that is the insuring of lives, will meet Rice, of Newark, N. J., and Mr. Alfred R. | the approval of the conservative men who have had policies written on their lives and dislike to see companies that have inthe Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, of Syra- sured them going into the issuance of bonds and various other schemes that are dangerously near outright gambling in futures. kins, of Philadelphia, were added to the Conservatism has been the backbone of the business and the success of the Connecticut Mutual, and in incisive fashion Col. Greene gives reasons that seem unansweraable why his own and other companies NEW YORK, Feb. 5.-Announcement was | should attend strictly to the business for

There are some figures in the reports and sured when the legitimate purpose of the so. What he has to say about the staying qualities of the members of the company and the high quality of the risks insured as shown by the fact that the mertality FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.-Joe C. S. rate has not yet reached the average of ex-